

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

SENATE—FEBRUARY, MARCH 11. The debate upon the question arising out of the ill-timed and ill-considered Memorial for the abolition of Slavery within the District of Columbia, was brought to a close, by the rejection, by 34 votes to 6, of the Memorial on that subject which the Senate had a right to receive. And after getting rid of this unpleasant subject, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE. After the receiving some reports of committees, the usual portion of time was consumed in debate upon the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the proposition to allow the petitioners for Mr. Graham's seat in the House to be heard by counsel, without any question being raised at either which, the consideration of Private Bills occupied the residue of the day.

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1836.



FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

W. H. HARRISON,
or **none.**

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Francis Granger,
of NEW YORK.

A NEW POSTMASTER. Thomas Ormeby, Esq., has recently been appointed Post Master in this town in the room of R. H. Waller, Esq., resigned.

FEBR.—We have received Governor Jenkins' Proclamation for the annual Festa. The day appointed is the 13th day of April next. [Proclamation in our next.]

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—MORE DISASTERS.

By letters received this morning from PICOLATA of 21 instant, we are pained to learn that the United States forces led by Gen. Gaines, have been unsuccessful in an attack upon the main body of the Indians, situated on the Ocmulgee, and after the loss of valuable lives were reduced to entrench themselves—short of ammunition and provisions—until aid could be sent to them. The particulars, as far as ascertained, may be thus summarily stated:

Gen. Gaines left Tampa Bay with 1140 men and reached Fort King on the 22d February, taking with him only enough subsistence to last to that place. There he called upon Gen. Clinch for 14,000 rations, but only 10,000 could be furnished, and those had been just placed there by order of Gen. Scott, for the support of a battalion of Georgia foot then on the march to Fort King. Thus insufficiently provisioned, he made a dash for the Ocmulgee, near Gen. Clinch's former battle ground, where it was truly believed the main body of the enemy were. He arrived on the west bank of the river on Saturday evening, 27th. The Indians on the opposite bank immediately opened a fire on him, which was continued all Sunday from each side neither party crossing. At 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, Gen. Gaines sent an express to Gen. Clinch stating his situation, and calling for more ammunition and provisions. His loss up to that time was two volunteers from Louisiana killed, and ten regulars and volunteers wounded; among the latter, Lt. Ford, of the dragoons, dangerously. On Monday morning, the 29th, about 10 o'clock, while Gen. Gaines was preparing means to cross the river, he was attacked on three sides of his camp by the Indians, who kept up a vigorous assault for about two hours, frequently approaching very near entrenchments. They were finally repulsed, with, as is supposed, considerable loss. The loss of Gen. Gaines' command was one sergeant killed and 10 regulars, and 20 volunteers, wounded—among the regulars Lieut. Danner. The force of the Indians was estimated at 1500 men. Gen. Gaines was entrenching himself, and acting on the defensive, having made no sortie. He calls loudly for more force, ammunition, and provisions. His situation is a very critical one, and he may be compelled to retreat upon Fort King, a distance of 30 miles, at the hazard of great loss—for no timely relief can reach him. Captain Hitchcock is with him in the capacity of Adjutant General, and nearly half his force is regulars. The South Carolina mounted regiment had not yet appeared. They must, however, be there in a day or two. Six days previous one company of the Georgia mounted men arrived opposite Picolata, but they refused, with the exception of about twenty, to be mustered into the service, and of course could not be received, and had gone home. Four other companies had just arrived, whether with better intentions than the others was not yet known. Without mounted men, it is the general opinion, it would not be expedient to take the field. Major Gates and his command had not arrived, nor Capt. Wharton, Capt. Elmore's company of S. C. volunteers, from Columbia, and Saenger's company, were at Volusia for the purpose of establishing a large depot, in which they succeeded admirably. Col. Brisbane's regiment will be at Volusia in a few days, and thence join the forces from here on their march to the Ocmulgee. Elmore's company is an honor to South Carolina; it is composed of young gentlemen of the greatest respectability, from Columbia.

There are straggling parties of the enemy all over the country. A party of several were seen near Volusia, and a party of about 25 were seen by some negroes 25 miles above this, two days ago. Fresh tracks were also seen this morning, on the road between this and St. Augustine. It is also supposed there is a body of several hundred 30 miles southeast of Tampa, on Pease Creek.

Thus far our information extends.

The conduct of Gen. Gaines in this matter must subject him, we apprehend, to a heavy responsibility. In going to Florida at all, he violated his duty, for he was under orders to proceed with the 6th regiment of Infantry from Jefferson barracks to the frontiers of Mexico. When in Florida, he became necessarily subject to Gen. Scott, who was specially directed to take charge of the war there—and should not have moved one foot, without the

order of that Commander—this seems plain and incontrovertible. But Gen. Gaines, we suppose, did not apprehend to forestall Gen. Scott, between whom and himself, it is known, and old grudge exists, marches from a well provisioned fort, *Tampa Bay*, upon one that had long been beleaguered and cut off from supplies. *Fort King*—with only just enough provision to sustain him on his march. This was a first and capital fault. Arrived there, and doubtless made aware of the plan of campaign arranged by Gen. Scott—which is understood to be that of completely isolating and surrounding the Indians, and thus compelling them to an unconditional surrender.—Gen. Gaines called upon the commandant of Fort King for ration to enable him to make an immediate and independent attack on the Indians. A portion only of what he called for was given, and this out of stores procured in advance by Gen. Scott for a sustaining force then marching upon Fort King. This was a second serious fault, for its effect might, and we fear will be, to derange the calculations of the commanding General as to cause fatal delays in the campaign. Thus scantily supplied, however, General Gaines marched to attack the Indians, on or near the old battle ground, and of course, therefore, knowing that the river was infordable. Yet he marched on, without hosts or portugals, and as might be expected, found the Indians flushed with former success, ready to oppose his crossing. And was himself reduced, after two days skirmishing, to encamp himself and set on the defensive, until he could receive reinforcements and supplies, or until famine and the enemy should compel him to a retreat—it may become an impracticable—retreat! Twelve hundred troops, of which one half regulars, induced by a band of 1500 savages, to act on the defensive!! and perhaps finally to seek safety in flight!! What a fearful responsibility does not this entail upon the officer who led them into such a dilemma!

Our forebodings as to the fate of the whole enterprise, we confess, most discouraging. The conduct of the Georgia mounted men in refusing to be mustered, will irritate, deprive the army of an essential force. The condition of Gen. Clinch's command was such, that he could not supply either provisions or reinforcements to Gen. Gaines—and such is understood to be the want of means of transportation for supplies, that it may be feared none can be placed early enough within reach of Gen. Gaines. Meantime the season is advancing, which more than thousands of troops, will fight on the Indian side—and when our force can only keep the field at the cost of innumerable lives sacrificed, not in battle, but the hospital.

It is probable that these accounts had reached Washington, and induced—as it is rumored—the immediate departure for the scene of war, of the Commander-in-Chief, **General Scott.** Whether that will help the matter must remain to be seen.

N. Y. AMER.

OFFICE OF THE HERALD.

ST. AUGUSTINE, March 6, 1836.

The express rider started from this place yesterday morning for Picolata and returned last night, states that he was shot at by a party of Indians, 15 or 20 in number as he supposes. Three of them fired their rifles, the balls passing through the top of his cap. He started again for Picolata and arrived safe there this morning. A negro man belonging to Mr. Paesce came in this afternoon, reports that he saw nine Indians at his master's house about day-light this morning. Their tracks are seen on the road in several places, and scouting parties have been out, but owing to the numerous swamps and thickets, and their activity, it is very difficult to intercept them, and as yet none have been taken.

THE GLOBE AND ANARCHY.

Do the American people really live under a government of law? Is there such a principle as public faith and public credit? One would imagine from the articles which appear daily in the Washington Globe—calling on the mob of Philadelphia to tear down the U. S. bank—and the people of Pennsylvania to **SELL OUT** its character—that the only code in full and efficient operation in this country is the **LYNCH LAW.** Let it be remembered that these publications are issued with the silent sanction of the President of the United States, the chief Executive officer of the country, sworn to protect the Constitution. Let it be remembered that this same Globe is the leading organ of Van Buren, and of the men who are bound together for his elevation to the Presidency; and with such paragraphs as the following daily staring them in the face, the sober, reflecting and patriotic people of Massachusetts are called upon **To perpetuate the government** in the hands of the robins, desperados and banditti who figure among the leading politicians of the dominant party.—*B. Atlas.*

From the Washington Globe.

We can give Mr. Biddle and the correspondent, to whose inquiries as to the cause of the fall of the price of the U. S. Bank stock his article in the Gazette purport to bear an answer, another and a better reason. For the decline, notwithstanding the whole power of the Bank and its friends is exerting to sustain it at this time. *It is that the public has no confidence in the stability of its character.* Any institution created through the influence of bribery, cannot command the confidence of the public. The reflecting part of the community see that the charter has been obtained by means of corrupting the legal, infusing vice into the ambitious, and terrorizing the timid. They know too, that it has been obtained against the will of a vast majority of the people of the State of Pennsylvania. They know that the acts of the majority can never bind the minority, that it is legal, right, just and proper, that the majority should undervalue the minority's due. *They see that days of the existence of this fraud upon the people of the State of Pennsylvania are few.* They see, that the people of that State are resolved that this fraud shall be EX-PUNCHED from the statute book of the State. They therefore are throwing their stock into the market, and taking the best prices which they can obtain for it. Thus we apprehend, will be found a much better solution of the fall in price than Mr. Biddle's.

As before.—We regret to learn that the Seminary at Norwalk, Conn., was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 26th ult., together with a valuable philosophical, astronomical and chemical apparatus, a cabinet of curiosities and a library. This institution was under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was in a flourishing state. The loss is estimated at about \$3000. Ohio State Am.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The Washington papers received yesterday, announce that the nomination of Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, as Chief Justice of United States, Philip B. Barbour, of Virginia, as Associate Justice in place of Judge Basshall, and August Kendall, as Post Master General, were confirmed by the Senate, on Tuesday last. That of Mr. Taney was approved by the votes of 29 Senators, that of Mr. Barbour, 20, and that of Mr. Kendall, by 25. These nominations have long been pending in the Senate, and the succession of Mr. Rivers, from Virginia, to the Jackson rank in the place of Mr. Tyler has turned the scale in favor of the administration. Cf. *Stat.*

We notice in several of the papers that somewhat labored efforts are made to exonerate the judge that neighbor, Harlan, of the F. Prescott lately mentioned—an unparalleled degree of inconsistency of character, deserting the Anti-slavery standard and joining the Van Buren dynasty—just as though it was a debatable question whether an act of absolute and unequivocal treachery like this in an individual needed argument to demonstrate that he is a traitor.

We were about to assert that such reasoning was almost equivalent to the understanding of an intelligent community. We should as soon think by the arguments to exonerate our traitor that General Arnold was mercenary and disloyal in betraying himself and in attempting to betray his fellow-men into the hands of a despot, and renegade to his principles. Such arguments in such cases in our estimation, are a waste of time and paper.

When a man, by *treachery*, or by way which makes him

harm himself and his country's best interest and injure an enemy, against whom he has been contending for years, it is enough to render himself sufficiently obnoxious to his former friends and benefactors without going into any argument to show the turpitude or unscrupulousness of the act. And of all the characters the world affords a real traitor, a true renegade to his principles is the most to be abominated and the last to be trusted.

ENTERTAINING HUMOROUS. The valiant editor of the Middlebury Argus, one of Van Buren's "spies" now in Vermont, with a great deal of laughable pomposity recently (as we are told) pledged himself, in his paper, to give *good security* for the payment of one hundred dollars (Jackson Gold, probably) to any one who would point out any set of Gen. Jackson during his administration, that is forbidden by the constitution, or laws of the country. The question to be decided by the Supreme Court.

We shall not charge Mr. Dewey with the sin of ignorance in thus figuring up a little Van Buren bubble for his readers to gaze at; for he must know, that the Supreme Court has no cognizance of questions coming before it in such a shape, and he ought to be aware that our judges would not volunteer to settle political controversies between parties either in a judicial or any other capacity.

However, it may be well to remind our neighbor D. that a decision has already been made by a tribunal, at least equally high and competent, that to which he would appeal on this point viz.—the Senate of the U. States.

relation to the public deposits. Let that case. The Senate deliberately declared that this high headed measure (the removal of the deposits) of the President was in derogation of both the constitution and laws, which he had not only sworn to regard and defend.

What miserable subtlety lies these editorial man-wrappers up to to delude their readers and make credulous to the party?"

The next hunting period will be an effort to let a great new batch fall of *Safety Fund* bank bills [N. Y. election year—banking banks] that if Van Buren comes in President, one half the time when it rains, it will rain good large drops of Jackson gold!—Neighbor Drawry to give *security* for its party!

FOR AT CHESTER. An obliging correspondent at Chester informs us that on the night of the 18th inst. (Thursday last) the dwelling house of Mr. Arthur Williams of that town was totally consumed by fire. And so rapid was the progress of the flames after the fire was discovered, which was about two o'clock A. M. that the family and inmates of the house had not time to dress themselves and escape—and although some of the furniture and other effects in the house was saved, yet it was thrown out in such haste that it was much injured. There was about 40 bushels of wheat in the chamber, lost. The aged mother of Mr. Williams it seems, also, had her "little ship" in the house which was mostly consumed. The dwelling was a good two story farm house—and the loss estimated from 15 to \$1800—No insurance can reach him. Captain Hitchcock is with him in the capacity of Adjutant General, and nearly half his force is regulars.

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The New Jersey Rail road has done a hard business all winter, and by reason of new and efficient scrapers has not lost a single trip, notwithstanding the numerous snow storms. This has been owing in a great measure to the resolute perseverance of their engineers, superintendents and agents, and the ample provision they have made for removing such impediments. Less has been said as to the continued use of this Rail Road than most others; but few, if any, have been entirely free from failure of trips.—*N. Y. J. Com.*

Fast in Massachusetts, on Thursday the seventh day of April next.

It is said that the rumor of the death of David Crockett proves to be false.

There are loud calls in the State of N. Y. for removing the capital to Utica.

Fast in Connecticut on Friday, the 1st day April.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Isaac Hill has undoubtedly been elected Governor by an overwhelming majority. Both branches of the legislature are undoubtedly Van Buren.

The Massachusetts Bank Investigating Committee have made a report—that most of the Banks have violated their Charters, by a roundabout way of taking illegal interest (purchasing drafts, principally, on which they charge a trifling fee for collecting) and recommend that the Charters be taken from the N. England, City, and State Banks, in Boston, and the People's Bank in Roxbury.—This singular report recognizes the difficulty of selecting a few banks, for the sake of the example, among very many who have, in this way, violated the law. We predict that the report will not be accepted.

Kennebunk.

A woman in Ohio recently applied for a divorce, and one of the principal reasons for doing so was, that her husband "snored" so loud that it was impossible for her to sleep.

Grain.—It is a singular fact, that two or three cargoes of wheat, rye and oats have recently been imported from Europe into New York, and have paid a handsome profit to those concerned in the transactions.

A cargo of Indian corn grown in Italy has arrived in Boston.

Fatal Rashness.—An Irishman, whose name from papers found in his pocket, is supposed to have been Nicholas Mahon, was instantaneously killed, on Tuesday evening, on the Providence rail road, in Roxbury, by attempting to jump out of the accommodation car, while the train was in full speed. At Canton, Mahon told the engineer that he wished to leave the car at Hog Bridge, in Roxbury, but he informed him that as there was no stopping place there he could not get out. The engineer supposed that Mahon was satisfied, and considered the matter ended. Mahon kept his place in the car, smoking his pipe, till the cars came within a mile of Hog Bridge, when he suddenly opened the door and sprang out of the car into the snow, which being hard, his feet did not penetrate it, and in consequence fell backwards and five cars passed over his body. As soon as possible the train was stopped, and the body taken into the car and brought to Boston. Coroner Shute was sent for, but some inquiries of Mahon's fellow passengers into the facts, he considered it wholly unnecessary to go through the formality of an inquest. His conduct in the cars indicated that he was something intemperate.—*Boston Post.*

Mrs. Trollope, among the other amusing traits

of the marvellous, tells her readers that there are no old maids in France; for the ladies who find themselves unmarried at 30, generally hang on

to their belts and some small change.

A young small note payable in blacksmithing to Ezekiel Taft and signed by Thomas Hale—our bill of a Garter also signed by said Taft; and there may have been some other papers in said wallet. Whoever may have found said wallet and will return it to the Rutland Bank Store with its contents shall be entitled to a liberal reward, and the thanks of the owner.

Rutland, March 19th, 1836.